

A Victory Over The Depth Bomb

An Editorial

THE chartering of a ship by the American Rescue Ship Mission to carry Spanish refugees to Mexico, is a victory that will stir every humanitarian.

The actual signing of a contract represents the first step in avoiding that "depth-bomb" (as the Nation called it) which was released against the Rescue Ship Mission by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The whole campaign to block the Rescue Ship was conceived by the Social Democrats in this country. Only last week the New Leader actually boasted that it had curtailed 75 per cent of the donations to this most worthy project to save hundreds of Spanish refugees from a living hell.

The Communist Party supported the mission from the first, even though it knew before hand that the Mexican government had said that Communists and members of the International Brigade would be excluded. Despite this unfortunate restriction, the Communist Party gave full support to a project which incidentally would rescue many people politically connected with those in this country who are fighting the Mission.

THE position of the Communist Party with regard to rescue work was clearly set forth by Earl Browder in his report to the National Committee of the Party on Nov. 16, 1940, when he declared

"American workers must be rallied to the most immediate concrete aid to the rescue of the Spanish republican refugees in France, and their transportation and resettlement in Latin America, supporting the campaign already launched by the United Spanish Aid Committee, and learn how to help the Spanish people prepare to overthrow the Franco fascist dictatorship."

The Rescue Ship Mission has been conceived in the ideals of human dignity and brotherhood. Those who are sponsoring it are proving themselves courageous humanitarians of the first order. Their names will go down on the honor roll of history.

The shameful side of it is that in a country with the tremendous wealth of the United States, such a large-scale humanitarian project is left to a small handful of persons to carry through. Their number should be greatly increased without delay.

The actual chartering of a ship should be the signal now for giving unlimited support to the campaign. MAKE UP FOR THE DELAY AND DISRUPTION BY GREATER AND MORE ENERGETIC EFFORTS THAN EVER.

C.I.O. Women's Council Raps Meat Price Rise

By Beth McHenry

Expressing vigorous resentment against the high meat prices now prevailing, the New York State Council of CIO Women's Auxiliaries issued a statement yesterday which struck bitterly at the prospect of families having to use meat substitutes "at a time when there is still plenty of meat available."

The statement was adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Council Wednesday night at CIO headquarters, 1138 Broadway. The Council embraces 15 New York CIO Auxiliaries.

The statement referred to a letter sent by Harriet Elliot, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to Leighton Arrowsmith, president of the Greater New York Hospital Association, in which Miss Elliot admitted a 25 per cent increase in the price of meat during the past year and suggested that if meat prices continued to advance consumers would be required to seek meat substitutes.

"In the event of a real emergency such as an actual food shortage," the Auxiliaries' Council statement declared, "we women would be the first to make the sacrifices required. We are, however, fully conscious of the fact that there is plenty of meat available. The rise in the price of meat, causing meat restrictions in the diet of low-income groups, is plain and simple food profiteering. We therefore express our deep resentment against it."



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Weather

Local: Intermittent light rain or snow, clearing in afternoon, colder at night. Fair and colder Saturday.

New Jersey: Cloudy and intermittent light rain.

Eastern New York: Light rain or snow, colder.

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House Bars Fund Limit On Lend-Lease Bill

F.D.R.'s Steamroller on to Get War Powers; Pass 2-Year Limit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The Administration today beat down an opposition attempt in the House to limit British aid expenditures to \$3,000,000,000 in the first test of sentiment on the pending war-aid bill.

The proposed amendment was defeated by a taller vote of 206 to 145.

The vote came on the first amendment to the bill. Offered by Rep. Karl Mundt, R., S. D., it would have authorized the President to lend or give Britain \$2,000,000,000 on whatever term she deemed advisable.

Offered as a substitute for the Administration bill, Mundt's amendment would have required that all foreign war orders be handled through the Office of Production Management to insure coordination of procurement.

LACKS REALISM

Mundt maintained that the \$2,000,000,000 amount was sufficient to meet all British needs in the next six months. But Administration spokesmen said it represented a lack of realism in dealing with Britain's need for arms.

The vote on the Mundt proposal did not put members on record individually, but it was generally along party lines, with Republicans for the proposal. A handful of members "bolted" on each side.

More than two hours were consumed in debating the amendment, one of many which are to be considered.

3-YEAR LIMIT

Prior to the opening of today's session, Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to accept two additional amendments to the bill. They were:

1. Insertion of a three-year time limit beyond the life of the bill itself for the completion of contracts entered into. Thus, all contracts for war materials and supplies would

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Fight Capital Jim Crow on Town Meeting'

Vice President Wallace Ducks Youth Congress Demand for Action

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—In setting of large-scale discrimination against Negro delegates, by the city preparations for the town meeting of youth called by the American Youth Congress which opens here tomorrow night were being completed today.

AYC leaders found that the color line was being rigidly drawn in the Jim Crow Capital, and they were encountering considerable difficulty in finding adequate hotel and housing facilities for Negro delegates.

Uppermost on the agenda of the town meeting which is expected to attract an attendance of more than 3,000 youth from trade union, church, and community groups will be opposition to the President's war power bill.

Representatives of the AYC have asked House and Senate Committees for permission to testify against the lend-lease measure which was assailed recently by the AYC cabinet as "more deadly and certain path to plowing under every fourth boy than the Morgan loans of 1917."

To protest the discrimination against Negro delegates, a delegation visited Vice President Henry Wallace at the Capitol and asked him to step into the picture.

WALLACE MUM

Demands made to Wallace by the delegation were following:

First, that he intervene in the situation by providing government owned facilities for Negro delegates. Second, that he support a bill to make it unlawful for business establishments in the District of Columbia to discriminate against Negroes or other minorities.

Wallace refused to make any definite commitments to the group, and it is understood that he is passing the buck by referring the AYC request on to "appropriate" government agencies.

Members of the delegation which conferred with Wallace included Joseph Cadden, AYC secretary,

Big Army Bomber Hits Mountain, 8 Are Killed

LOVELOCK, Nev., Feb. 6 (UPI)—A four-motored army "flying fortress" crashed on rugged top mountain today, killing all eight of its crew and scattering flaming wreckage across the barren hilltop.

The wreckage, with its charred and mangled bodies, was found by a CCC crew approximately five hours after the big ship was believed to have crashed.

Cuba Unionists Contribute to Rescue Ship

Chartered Vessel to Bring 450 Victims Back Each Trip

By S. W. Gerson

Widespread support of the American Rescue Ship Mission throughout Latin America was reported yesterday after it became known that a vessel had been chartered to transport Spanish Republican refugees from French Morocco concentration camps to Mexico.

First to reaffirm support of the Cuban Confederation of Workers whose members will each donate the equivalent of twenty cents in American money to the project, it was disclosed by Dr. Edward K. Baskey, national chairman of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, parent body of the rescue mission.

Other countries heard from include Mexico, Chile, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Costa Rica and Puerto Rico.

Signature of a contract for the S.S. Loveen, 3,500-ton passenger steamer of Panamanian registry, was announced Tuesday by Dr. Baskey. The vessel, recently returned from a West Indian cruise, is now wharfed at Pier 1, Hudson River.

LEAVES FEB. 27

Under terms of the agreement between the rescue mission and the mercy ship's owners, the Compagnie Centro-Americana de Navigation, the vessel is to leave New York Feb. 27 for Casablanca, French Mo-

(Continued on Page 3)

Harvester Men Warn Gov't on Strikebreaking

Won't Tolerate Fake Mediation, Says Grant Oakes

By Carl Harris
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A warning to government officials against any move to break the strike at the International Harvester Corporation's Tractor Works plant was issued here today by Grant Oakes, Chairman of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee.

Oakes declared: "It should be clearly understood that the strikers will strongly resent any repetition of the one-sided mediation such as occurred in the Vultee strike, where government officials stood with each other in hurling accusations of 'Un-Americanism' at workers asking decent wages."

With their strike front strongly buttressed by support from other unions, the 6,500 Tractor Works strikers to day awaited the next move by the company toward settling dispute. Negotiations were recessed yesterday and U. S. Conciliator David T. Readley left for Washington to consult government officials there.

In the coming year the unit wage costs will go down even more in the steel industry, as in other industries," the Outlook adds. "This is because when the industry is working at nearly full capacity, the unit wage costs are much lower than when industry operates at 40 or 50 per cent of capacity."

In costs results in greatly increased profits. As shown by the 140 per cent rise in U. S. Steel's profits for the past year, creating a large margin of company income out of which substantial wage increases can be paid without price increases."

Meanwhile, a strike situation was rapidly coming to a head today at the Richmond plant of the International Harvester Corporation, where 1,400 workers are employed.

A strike vote will be taken among the workers tomorrow and Saturday, after the union declared company concessions to their demands unsatisfactory. The Richmond plant is under contract with IHC and took the last step in mediation before a strike can be called under the provisions of the contract.

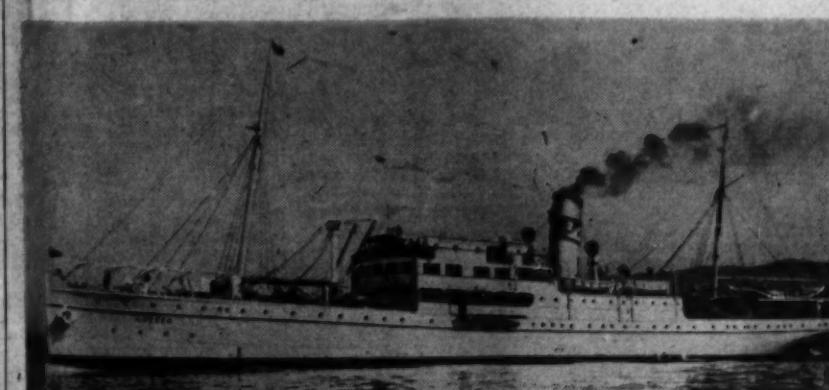
A union spokesman today declared "we're not bluffing at Richmond," and a walkout is expected within the next few days.

Strike action was also hanging fire today at the big IHC McCormick Works, which employs 4,500 workers. With a labor board report expected to be issued within the next week covering this and five other IHC plants where company unions exist, the McCormick workers declared today that they

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F.D.R.'s NEW W.P.A. FUND IS 'WHOLLY INADEQUATE', C. I. O. SAYS IN PROTEST



Spain Refugee Ship: The S.S. Loveen (above) 3,500-ton ship, with appointments for 450 persons, has been contracted by the American Rescue Ship Mission, 200 Fifth Ave., to bring Spanish Loyalist refugees from France to Mexico. The ship is scheduled to sail from New York Feb. 27. Total cost of the first trip is expected to be about \$120,000. Initial payment of \$25,000 has been made, check for which is reproduced below.



Wages Must Go Up, Says CIO Economic Review; Tells Why

Gives Figures on Rising Output Per Worker in U.S. As Pay Drops

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The demand of organized labor for higher wages proposed by the recent CIO Executive Board meeting, is described as "sound economics" in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, released today by the Economic Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This statement is based on the fact that the percentage of the National income going to wages has been falling steadily for the past eight years, having declined from 7.2 per cent in 1932 to an estimated 6.1 per cent for 1940.

"This decline in percentage of income going to wages and salaries as the level of National income rises is one of the serious causes of depressions," the Outlook says. "It shows that as National income increases, under present circumstances, the American people become less and less able to buy what they can produce."

Two main factors cause this decline in wage percentages, the Outlook explains: Increased use of machinery to replace men and operation of plant at nearly full capacity.

This is shown in the index of man-hour output in the steel industry, which rose from 96.8 in 1938 to 121 in 1940, an increase that was accompanied by a rise of only two points in the wage index.

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Religious Buttons Violate Freedom in City Schools

Violation of Guarantee of Religious Liberty Seen as Thousand of Green Buttons 'Mark' Protestant Children

By Ann Rivington

Religious training during public-school time was proved this Wednesday afternoon to be in complete conflict with religious freedom and democracy. If there has been any question on this score in the minds of New York City parents, that question was answered Wednesday by a thousand little green buttons, distributed

among children who attended religious classes during the last hour of the school day.

These buttons, adorned with white question marks, were passed out by teachers in Protestant classes, and with each button were given two registration blanks. Children were urged to distribute the latter to classmates who were not attending the religious classes.

Mrs. Imogene McPherson, of the Greater New York Inter-Faith Committee, which was responsible for the buttons, explained: "When other children ask, 'What does the button mean?' the pupil can say, 'It means that I have gone to reli-

gious school.'

When asked, by the Daily Worker yesterday, how it happened that the Board of Education permitted this obvious breach of religious freedom, Dr. William Jansen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, sidestepped the issue by declining all responsibility. "The Board of Education had nothing to do with those buttons," he said. "That must have been done by some of the churches."

Yet both buttons and the use of registration cards are an obvious violation of the regulations of the Board of Education itself in regard

to meet the need.

"For the four years between 1936 and 1939 the WPA had on its rolls an average of 25 per cent of the unemployed. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to spend the amount set forth in the President's budget for WPA within eight months instead of twelve months. Even that rate of expenditure was far too low to meet the need.

"Within the year over \$17,000,000 was authorized and appropriated for defense. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to spend the amount set forth in the President's budget for WPA within eight months instead of twelve months. Even that rate of expenditure was far too low to meet the need.

"The suggested appropriation for the rest of the fiscal year would seriously reduce even that percentage.

"CIO economists estimate that unemployment will not be reduced substantially below 8,000,000 by June, 1941. If the average level of WPA is to be maintained at the 1936-1939 basic, there should be at least 2 million maintained on WPA. This would require a deficiency appropriation of \$300,000,000. We believe this to be a minimum requirement.

"If the rolls are reduced to 13,000,000 in June, it would leave the WPA providing for one of the lowest percentages of the unemployed in its history.

WARNS OF "STINT"

AMERICA--PROMISED LAND OF SOCIALISM

From Early American Utopias to Scientific Socialism

By Louis F. Budenz

III.—In American Thought

In his "Our Times," Mark Sullivan hazards the opinion that "the average American" can be most easily located in central Indiana, where the center of population also is placed.

Undoubtedly, the Big Business journalist is swayed in this rash conjecture by his desire to confuse "average American" with "Anglo-Saxon origin."

What could be said with much more truth of the Middle West, of which Indiana is a central part, is that it was for years a meeting place for the ideas which were dubbed "progressive" up to the year 1900. Out of that area blew up all those storms of protest, which associated the name "farmer" so strongly with concepts of American reform—Greenbackism, Populism, Bryanism and LaFollette's "Progressivism." Up to forty years ago, the Middle West was a melting pot of the Melting Pot, in more ways than one.

It is of more than passing interest, then, that it was in this area that the first experiment in utopian socialism occurred in this country—an experiment which brought to the frontier the short dream of a collective society and which enjoyed an afterglow in the early labor movement, the struggle for the public school system and other reforms.

In 1824—when Robert Owen planted his New Harmony "communist colony" on the banks of the Wabash—Indiana was still the frontier, although it had been admitted to statehood eight years before. The site of its present capital was still a wild stretch of prairie, not to be "laid out" for several years by Major L'Enfant, the designer of the city of Washington. The pioneering Thomas Lincoln was living in the wilds of Spencer County, having hacked his way there through the wilderness eight years before—with his son Abraham now 15 years of age. The railroad was not to come to the Hoosier state for almost another 30 years.

"Socialism" in its youth—before it had attained scientific maturity—came to the United States when this country was young, before it had reached the stage of full-blown capitalism.

RED SCHOOL HOUSE

To Martin Dies and all his breed of witch-hunters, the Communist Party champions of Socialism can say with quiet pride: "Here in the heart of America dwelt the man Robert Owen who issued a memorial to red republicans, communists and socialists of Europe." Just before the Communist Manifesto. This man was the follower of Saint Simon, the first of the French utopian socialists, from whose embryonic views was forged the Scientific Socialism of Karl Marx to which the Communist Party holds and by which it is guided. Through the heritage passed on by this

man to his son, Robert Dale Owen, he participated in the building of the infant American labor movement and in the establishment of the public school system. These American institutions flow directly from the views and practices of the founder of New Harmony. The little red school house, in its origins, is tinged red with the Communism of Robert Owen."

The life and experiences of this remarkable pioneer in social thought have been recounted repeatedly, but not always accurately or well. They have been immortalized in the masterpiece of Frederick Engels, "Anti-Dühring; Herr Eugen Dühring's Revolution in Science"—in those chapters republished popularly in the pamphlet "Socialism—Utopian and Scientific," which every worker and progressive-minded person is obliged to read.

What were the causes and considerations which impelled this Welsh manufacturer and philanthropist to turn Communist and embark upon his communal experiment? Owen lived through the period of the Great French Revolution, which the American Revolution did so much to inspire. In that upheaval in France, the oppressed third estate had overthrown the feudal rule of the two dominant estates—the kingship on the one hand and the nobility and hierarchy on the other. In the newly-triumphant third estate, there existed two groups—the toiling masses of the population to be hammered by advancing capitalism into the proletariat, and the rising bourgeoisie, the merchant and manufacturing classes.

Out of the Revolution, marked by the defeat of the masses in the overthrow of Robespierre, the bourgeoisie began the fiercest exploitation of the majority of the population. Women and children working in the mines and at hazardous occupations, the day of labor from sun-up to sun-down, the miserly level of wages—all made terrible mockery of the "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" chanted in the streets of Paris in 1789 and emblazoned on the escutcheon of the French nation. In England, where the machine age had been born, this exploitation was ever more extensive.

The French philosopher Saint Simon, son of the Revolution, saw vaguely that the cause of such evils lay in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution—in the oppression of "the workers" by "the idlers." In embryo, he sketched out "the knowledge that economic conditions are the basis of political institutions." He declared that "all men ought to work."

OWEN'S VIEWS

Saint Simon's views were still immature, since capitalism in its swaddling clothes was still in an infantile and somewhat formless shape. As Engels says so excellently: "To the crude conditions of capitalist production and the crude class conditions corresponded crude theories." But with Saint Simon, Socialism as a concept had made its great bow to mankind.

From its very inception, New Harmony as a "communist col-

This is the third of a series of articles on what the winning of Socialism will mean to America.

The articles are intended as the opening of a discussion, in which we invite the readers of the Daily Worker to participate.

These articles shall appear every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday for a limited period. After that time, the author shall return to the subject from time to time.

ony" was beset with differences among its members, concluding with the open quarrel between Owen and the sceptic Macfie. Such dissensions and other difficulties which brought the colony to its death, were merely the surface symptoms of a deeper weakness—namely, that capitalism cannot be defeated by "escaping" from it.

From the failure of New Harmony, Owen was big enough and clear-minded enough to draw the proper conclusions. He recognized that the real fight for the workers and for the eventual triumph of Socialism would have to be carried out where the workers were, amid the realities of capitalist life.

Returning to England, ostracized because of his Communist views and financially bankrupt, he threw himself again into the workers' struggles. "Every socialist movement, every real advance in England on behalf of the workers links itself on to the name of Robert Owen," declares Engels.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For this pair, "free education" meant not only free schooling but also the housing, clothing and feeding of children while they learned of the new life ahead. For such views, they were denounced as "Communist, atheist and immoral." Their labor party—which grew to such strength that it frightened Tammany Hall—ended in dissensions over the very matter of "state boarding schools" which this pair wanted to establish, and in subsequent surrender to Tammany Hall. We cannot forget, nevertheless, that it was Owen and Wright who brought the idea of tax-supported schools to the labor movement. It was Owen who in the December, 1929, meeting of the Workingmen's Party got it to declare in favor of "republican education" supported by public taxation. To the son of the founder of New Harmony can rightfully go, to a great extent, the title of "the father of the public school system."

This was the time of the great revolt of the frontier, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson—the first presidential candidate to proclaim himself the representative of the farmers and "mechanics" (workers). The working people, now beginning to be centered in the cities around the expanding textile mills, were engaging in their first strike for the ten-hour day. They were establishing their first trade union federation on a city-wide basis and were launching their Workingmen's Party in Philadelphia.

This duo of "agitators," Owen and Wright, lent their strenuous aid to the formation of the first labor party movement, immediately following up the Philadelphia beginning with the setting up of a strong Workingmen's Party in New York in 1829. They asserted that the present struggle is "openly and acknowledgedly, a war of class, and that this war is universal."

The winning of free public education for all the people was an integral part of the labor party and trade union battles of that period. Into the furtherance of such an objective, Owen and Wright could throw themselves with gusto. The senior Owen had made contributions to progressive education, far beyond what were to be adopted in the first public schools. In educational methods, as the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences point out, he stressed that the real fight for the workers and for the eventual triumph of Socialism would have to be carried out where the workers were, amid the realities of capitalist life.

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FREE EDUCATION

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The able-written and well-documented "Robert Dale Owen—A Biography," just issued from the pen of a bourgeois historian by the Harvard University Press, gives full credit to the son of the great utopian Socialist for his pioneering contribution to the idea of state-supported schools.

On page 99 of this work we read:

"Owen's chief contribution to the early labor movement was his scheme of state guardianship. In his six essays [on republican education] he revealed the shortcomings of the common schools and fought doggedly those who opposed placing public instruc-

tion on a firm, tax-supported basis. . . . Our modern educational system, with its dependence on heavy taxation, its emphasis on vocational training, and its increasing attention to proper environmental conditions, has followed in many respects the course charted by Robert Dale Owen one hundred years ago. Thinking people could not but inquire if another system would not remedy the evil which even pursued capitalism into such a country of wide natural resources as our own. They turned to the teachings of Charles Fourier, the second of the French utopian socialists, for a solution of this problem. This brilliant philosopher brought the dialectics of his contemporary Hegel into socialist thought and analysis. The history of mankind was the history of different stages from 'barbarism' to bourgeois civilization. Fourier saw that in this 'civilization' integral contradictions exist, so that 'under civilization poverty is born of superabundance itself.'

Fourier's "way out" of this contradiction was still crude—through the creation of "phalanxes," each comprising from 300 to 1,800 persons who should unite in industry, art and science. Large central workshops and centralized apartments for the families of the participants were to be surrounded in each case by 6,000 acres of farm land.

Fourier found champions in America, particularly in the offices of Horace Greeley's newly-born New York Tribune and in Massachusetts, then the head and front of American intellectual life. Two names stand out above all as the proponents of Fourierism here: Albert Brisbane, who introduced Fourierism to America through the pages of Greeley's paper and Charles Ripley, the resigned Unitarian minister who was in the forefront in seeking to put Fourierism into effect.

The latter is not as well known as he should be in this country in 1941. In Frothingham's "George Ripley," published in 1882, there is contained an absorbing human but incomplete account of the progress in thought of the man who exactly one century ago led New England's intellectuals in the revolutionary Senator and later Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks, felt impelled to run an account of Owen's activities, dealing particularly with the beginnings of free public education in this country.

The junior Owen's memory was now "respectable," particularly since his former utopian socialist was no longer "dangerous." The worthy capitalist paper did not realize that all traditions of past struggles for progress are "dangerous," if properly interpreted, and that the line of thinking set off by a consideration of Owen's work might lead inquiring young Hoosier minds to the Scientific Socialism of Marx and Engels.

FOURIER IN THE FORTIES

The "Communism" associated with the first labor party was not to be the last to make a contribution to America. In the early part of this century, Robert Dale Owen had become something of a "great tradition" in Indiana. Every now and then the Indianapolis News-sentinel organ at that time of the progress in thought of the man who exactly one century ago led New England's intellectuals in the "communist colony" at Brook Farm. Ripley has the distinction of having translated Hegel, as well as Saint Simon and Fourier, and of having brought German and French philosophy thus familiar to America. Later on, as literary editor of the Tribune, he was to become the founder of modern literary criticism in the United States. It was while he was on the staff of Greeley's paper that the men who were to blend German and French philosophy scientifically in the theories of Modern Socialism—Karl Marx and Frederick Engels—made their contributions to its pages.

BROOK FARM

It is uncomfortable enough for the witch-hunters of 1941 to be advised that such a pioneer in American cultural life was a Communist "agitator," promulgating the evils of private ownership.

India's Food Production Drops As Britain Demands More for War

Rice and Cotton Acreage Cut Most, Report Financial Papers; Shortage Forecast in Consumer Goods of Huge Colony

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.—An ominous lowering of the production of India's main crops has taken place in the last two or three years, according to statistical data compiled in various widely-separated provinces of this British colony.

The Bombay Times, a paper supported by official and commercial circles, publishes information showing that the sown area in India is being definitely curtailed, and that the yield of a number of agricultural crops is dropping. The area under essential oil plants and cotton, particularly, it says, has been reduced during the last few years.

This information shows the following: in 1938-39, the area under essential oil plants was 8,580,000 acres, and in 1939-40, it was only 8,112,000 acres. The crop of nearly half a million acres. The essential oil plant crop for these years was 23,219,000 tons and 3,002,000 tons, respectively.

Further, 23,482,000 acres were sown to cotton in 1938-39, and 18,356,000 acres in 1939-40. In 1938-39, the cotton crop gathered was 5,076,000 bales, but in 1939-40 it was 4,942,000 bales, a considerable drop.

RICE ACREAGE CUT

According to data supplied by the Calcutta Capital, India's leading financial weekly, the area under cotton has been reduced mainly in the Madras, Bombay, Punjab, and the central provinces.

The same situation exists with regard to the area under rice cultivation.

Defense Group For Prestes In Colombia

Noted Educators, Writers Demand Freedom For Noted Leader

A committee for the liberation of Luis Carlos Prestes, imprisoned leader of the Brazilian people, has been established in Bogota, Colombia. Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Council for Pan American Democracy, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City, announced today. Heading the Committee for the Liberation of Luis Carlos Prestes are: Dr. Juan Francisco Mujica, former Minister of the Supreme Court of Colombia; Dr. Antonio Garcia, Professor at the National University and renowned author; and Jaime Jarillo, noted student leader.

COLOMBIANS AROUSED

The unjust imprisonment of Prestes; the outrageous trial behind closed doors by Special Tribunal, have aroused public opinion in Colombia to a marked degree. Considering the secret trial and the previous sentence met out to Prestes an affront to democracy, the Committee for the Liberation of Luis Carlos Prestes is determined to develop throughout Colombia a movement of solidarity with the Brazilian people.

Soviet Farming to Make Great Advances in 1941

Fourth Year of Plan to Bring About Great Increases in Sown Areas of Grain, Cotton, Other Crops; Soviet Latvia to Get 50 Tractor Stations

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Nineteen hundred and forty-one, the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan, has great tasks for Soviet agriculture. In 1940 the collective farms considerably extended the area under grain, vegetables, fodder, and technical crops. The state plan of agricultural development in 1941 provides for further growth in this direction. The total collective farm area under all crops is being extended by more than four and a half million hectares.

In Siberia and Kazakhstan the area under grain crops is being expanded by over 650,000 hectares [1,538,180 acres] compared with last year and mainly at the expense of winter crops. This will eliminate the unilateral nature of grain production in the east.

According to the 1941 plan the collective farm area under potatoes is being extended in the suburban zones of the industrial centers and also in the eastern, southern, and southeastern regions. The improved quality of seed and the method of summer planting of potatoes, elaborated by Academician Lysenko, occupies a central place in the measures to raise the potato yield.

The collective farm areas sown to vegetables has been increased by 120,000 hectares [296,520 acres] during the last year. This year's plan provides for a corresponding increase. One of the most important measures in the plan is the in-



Prison Camp in Desert Sun: The hot sun beats down on this prison camp for Italian prisoners captured at Bardia and interned in the Libyan desert. Italian port of Bardia was taken by the British together with 38,000 prisoners.

New Camacho Decree Hits Refugees From Spain

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6.—The cause of the Spanish Republican refugees was dealt a severe blow yesterday when President Avila Camacho's decree on refugees was made public.

Under the new decree the Mexican Government officially and exclusively recognizes the JARE (Junta de Auxilio a los Refugiados Espanoles) directed by Indalecio Prieto, betrayer of the Spanish people, as the only Spanish committee with which it will deal on all questions concerning new refugees. The SERE and the Technical Committee, both Negrin institutions here, are eliminated from official consideration.

The Presidential Decree severely limits and censors the refugees to be admitted into Mexico. Professionals, "who may constitute a competitive danger" will not be admitted—such as lawyers, doctors, druggists, engineers and newspapermen.

The Mexican Legation in France reading "elements of affinity to our political, democratic, constitutional regime must be given preference."

That the anti-fascist Loyalist refugees will be discriminated against for their political beliefs was shown in the power given the Mexican Legation in France by a passage of the Presidential Order reading "elements of affinity to our political, democratic, constitutional regime must be given preference."

Indo-China Delegates In Tokio for Parley

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Indo-China's delegation arrived by airplane today to attend a peace conference, starting tomorrow, with Thailand. Japan will act as mediator.

Youth Delegates To Town Meeting Fight Jim-Crow

Vice-President Non-Committal on Youth Congress Demands That Government Act; 3,000 Delegates Expected to Attend

(Continued from Page 1)

Doxey Wilkerson of the National Negro Congress, Eugene Davidson of the Washington Civil Rights Committee, Morris Teppin of the Washington Youth Council, Athelus Hunton of the Howard Teachers Union, Mrs. Harriet Glazer of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Louis Williams of the Street Pavement Workers Union.

While the delegations received little satisfaction from Vice President Wallace, the AYC reported that it was making headway in finding adequate housing for Negro delegates through the cooperation of Negro ministers who have in some cases asked their congregations to help.

HALL REFUSED

ACY leaders have not only been confronted with the problem of housing for Negro delegates, but also encountered serious difficulties in finding a hall for their town meeting.

Due to AYC opposition to the Roosevelt Administration's war program, the Department of Labor auditorium which was available for the youth pilgrimage last February was not available this year.

Religious Buttons Violate Freedom in City Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

to the operation of the law. According to these regulations, as published in the Department's "General Circular No. 12" for 1940-41, "There will be no announcement of any kind on the public schools, relative to the program . . . The said cards will be filed in the office of the public school as a record of pupils entitled to be excused, and will not be available or used for any other purpose."

The fact that the introduction of the "released time" for religious education was not greeted by New York parents and children with any enthusiasm was admitted in newspaper accounts yesterday. According to the New York Herald Tribune, "the first attendance was disappointing," and the New York Times stated cautiously that "some of the classes were smaller than had been hoped."

Of an estimated 8,200 eligible children, in the Manhattan and

In addition, Mrs. Roosevelt and other administration spokesmen refused to address the town meeting to present their point of view on the war and the youth.

Despite these obstacles, AYC leaders said that reports to date indicate that attendance at the town meeting will equal or exceed similar AYC gatherings and will include broad representations from youth groups in every section of the country.

The town meeting program will open with a mass meeting in Turner's Arena tomorrow night which will take the form of an open hearing at which organizations which have been denied a chance to testify before House and Senate committees will be heard.

Members of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees have been invited to attend, and empty chairs will be left for them on the platform if they fail to show up.

"Witnesses" at the meeting will include Jack McMichael, Chairman of the AYC; Michael Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union and John P. Davis, Secretary of the National Negro Congress. Herbert Witz, Secretary of the American Student Union, will act as interlocutor.



For People's Representation:

State Senator, Lenus Westman, elected in the recent elections from Snohomish County. Sen. Westman, a farmer, admitted one-time membership in the Communist Party. Signs carried by demonstrators above say "No Taxation Without Representation"; "The People Elect, the People Rejects"; "27 Little Hillers Spurn 8,500 Voters."

Store Clerk Finds \$68,000, Gets \$800 For His Reward

Grocery clerk Kelly got nothing for finding \$68,000.

Yesterday a wealthy woman, garbed in an expensive coat entered the A. & P. store where Kelly works, at 831 Ninth Ave., and dropped a package. As she started to leave the store, she emitted a blood-curdling scream.

Her hysterical yell brought store manager Edward Cullane. Then clerk Kelly recalled that he had kicked a package under the counter, thinking it was waste paper.

"It must be very valuable," ventured the manager.

"It is," said the very wealthy lady. "It has \$68,000 in it."

Kelly produced the package. The lady gave the manager ten dollars.

The clerk got nothing.

Wages Must Go Up, Says CIO Review

(Continued from Page 1)

merely eight through illness," the Outlook says.

"That is, 130 times more men days were lost through injury and illness last year than by strikes. This indicates that National Defense would be well served by more attention to anti-injury and anti-illness measures."

In addition, the Outlook points out, "the really staggering losses in production, arise from the inefficient use of present productive facilities and from enormous unemployment."

"For example, there was an average of 10,280,000 unemployed during 1940. If each of these workers had been employed an average of 250 days the country could have had 2,570 million additional man-days of work. This amount of lost production is substantially more serious than the loss of 6,500,000 man-days through strikes."

The Outlook describes the recently published census sample survey of unemployment as failing to give "a real indication of the number of working people available for jobs" and thus not furnishing an accurate figure on unemployment. This it does by omitting large numbers of relief workers. Persons needlessly and unproductively living on farms who would take industrial jobs, if they could get them, youth continuing in school for lack of job opportunities, etc.

A long series of union witnesses told stories similar to Braxton's. Among them was UTSE Pres. William S. Townsend.

The UTSE described this case as "a key suit in a series of nationwide civil suits filed against railroads by the union." Preparations are being made by union attorneys to handle similar suits in various other parts of the country. A total of about \$5,000,000 in back pay is involved in all the suits.

The companies sued in Chicago are the New York Central, Illinois Central, Chicago Western & Indiana, Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, and Pennsylvania.

All social and labor legislation could be abrogated by executive order.

With production at a standstill in the key tractor works plant, Grant Oakes declared that "production can be resumed at anytime that the International Harvester Corporation decides to place the welfare of its workers above the amount of its profits and accedes to the union's demands."

Cuba Unionists Aid Spain Rescue Ship

Chartered Vessel to Bring 450 Victims Back Each Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

Rocco, pick up 450 Spanish refugees selected by the Mexican government and sail for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A deposit of \$25,000 has been paid for the voyage and the Mission is seeking \$130,000 to complete the costs of the trip.

In a statement from Mission offices at 200 Fifth Avenue Dr. Barron said that rescue ship activity in Latin America is headed by former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico, honorary chairman of the Pan-American Coordinating Committee.

The next amendment was introduced by Rep. Melvin J. Maas, R. Minn. It would have authorized the President to negotiate purchase of the \$7,000 already pledged by Cuban organized labor, Dr. Barsky said. From Panama, he added, there has come a statement from President Arnulfo Arias reaffirming the willingness of his government to increase the number of Spanish refugees permitted in his country, including laborers, farmers, mechanics, fishermen and other categories.

The amendment was thrown out on a point of order raised by Rep. Luther Johnson, D. Tex., that it was not germane to the bill. Rep. Jerry Cooper, D. Tenn., was presiding and sustained the point of order.

Rep. John M. Vorys, R. O., submitted an amendment to bar transfer or sale of any defense material unless the Army Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations certify that the weapons are "not essential" to the defense of the United States.

He asked that his proposal be added to an amendment sponsored by the Foreign Affairs Committee providing that transfers of equipment belonging to the U. S. armed forces may be made only "after consultation" with military and naval chieftains.

The Vorys amendment was rejected by a vote of 100 to 78. The committee amendment then was adopted.

LINDBERGH TESTIFIES

Meanwhile Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that extensive American aid to Great Britain probably would only prolong the European war, without materially affecting the result.

Testifying against the Administration's British aid bill, he said the United States is free from danger of invasion now, but might become prey to a hostile power if it deploys its own defenses to aid Britain.

A large crowd packed the Senate caucus room to hear his testimony.

He summed up his opposition to the bill with this statement:

"If this is our war in Europe, we should fight it. I don't think it is our war, so I don't want us to fight it."

Holding that the bill would put this country nearer to war, Lindbergh said:

"I am against appeasement, but I am even more strongly against an unsuccessful war."

The United States Air Corps is in a "deplorable condition" and is becoming weakened still more by the present policy of selling much of the present production abroad, he said.

He thought American entrance into the war, or great material aid to Britain, would only prolong the conflict without materially affecting the outcome.

His personal conviction, he asserted, is that the outcome will not be a British victory and that therefore the United States should "stop encouraging" this war, and "throw the force of the country behind a negotiated peace."

Mr. Roosevelt's message replied on Feb. 5, expressing "deep appreciation" for Kalinin's "cordial felicitations." He added that he was "happy to reciprocate your good wishes."

Congratulatory messages from King Mihai of Rumania, President Carías of Honduras, and President Somosa of Nicaragua also were made public.

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Probe of Ford's Anti-Union Activity Demanded in Mich.

Nowak Resolution in State Senate Rallies Support of Labor; GOP Lawmakers Seek to Block It

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—A resolution calling for an investigation of the anti-labor practices of the Ford Motor Co. introduced in the Michigan State Senate by Labor Senator Stanley Nowak, is centering much interest in labor ranks throughout the state.

The resolution calls for an investigating committee which would have a right to subpoena witnesses and conduct public hearings.

C.I.O. Head Tells Whelan Co. to Sign Union Pact

President of Firm Asks Murray to Call Off Pickets at Cigar Stores, But Is Advised to Enter Negotiations Instead

An attempt by Walter Bauhogger, president of the United-Whelan Stores Inc., to obtain the support of national CIO officials for a halt of picketing at 100 cigar stores in the city backfired yesterday when the company was advised instead to enter negotiations for a union pact.

Bauhogger wired Philip Murray, president of the CIO, that Local 1199 of the Drug Store Employees' Union, striking at 55 of the company's drug stores, put pickets in front of the cigar stores which are under contract with Local 906 of the CIO.

Benjamin L. Gudes, secretary-manager of Local 1199, said the picketing was not aimed against members of 906 but rather to discourage customers.

HAYWOOD REPLIES

Allan S. Haywood, director of organization of the CIO, wired back to Bauhogger that "President Murray, after checking into the subject matter contained in your wire," found that "members of 906 are not on strike in violation of a contract," and urged that the firm should renew negotiations and "if necessary enlist the good offices of the State Mediation Department."

Bauhogger had earlier refused to submit to state mediation or to arbitration of issues as proposed by the union.

In the meantime all the firm's drug chain was at a standstill.

Last night a membership meeting of Local 199 met at the Hotel Diplomat to act on a proposal of the local's executive board that all the 3,500 members be enlisted in city-wide picketing in support of the 800 Whelan strikers.

Dressed in their college graduation caps and gowns, six striking registered pharmacists yesterday picketed the general offices of the Whelan Co. at 215 Fourth Ave., carrying signs rapping the company's low-wage policy.

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Ohio C. I. O. Conference of Organizers Reveals Strong Movement for Organization, Wage Raises

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—The increased desire of workers in this highly industrialized state for organization in CIO unions, and to demand higher wages, stood out as a major point in a conference of 125 organizers from various international unions.

Called as a result of a resolution adopted by a unanimous vote at the last state CIO convention, the conference was addressed by Allan Haywood, national organizational director of the CIO, and John Owens, president of District 6, United Mine Workers, and president of the state CIO body.

Tabulations revealed that Ohio has 175 full time CIO organizers. Of these 36 are on the Steel Workers organizing Committee roll.

The conference brought out the fact that the organizers still recognize John L. Lewis as the leader of the industrial workers. His name was greeted with resounding applause, while Sidney Hill-

man's name brought a dead silence.

Another significant point of the conference was that the greatest organizational strides are being made in those centers where Hillman's philosophy is rejected. Cleveland and Dayton principally. This was a striking contrast to such cities as Toledo and Akron where the CIO leadership has jumped on the Roosevelt war wagon whole hog.

Fed F. Silvey, Secretary-treasurer, a Hillmanite, in calling the conference had ruled that legislative and political matters could not be discussed because, in his estimation, they had no relationship with organizational problems. He also barred resolutions.

"I want to make it plain that I have been selected to represent the CIO. I'd rather be back among the people I know in Ohio," he said in his opening remarks.

"There is no eight-hour day for an organizer. He hasn't got a job; he is engaged in a crusade for industrial liberty."

However, panel speakers did concern themselves with these questions. Constant reference was made to the attacks on labor as a result of Roosevelt's war policy.

"How can we organize if we do not have the right to strike?" one speaker put it.

Ernest DeMaior, chairman of the panel on Labor Board elections, struck out at the administration when he pointed to the reactionary trend under William Leiseron and Harry Mills, particularly in the recent Eaton decision. He warned that the board might become an instrument against labor and Owens, declaring that if this happened, said that the CIO might have to advocate repeal of the Act.

Owens, who is serving in the national defense office under Hillman, said in his opening remarks:

"I want to make it plain that I have been selected to represent the CIO. I'd rather be back among the people I know in Ohio," he said in his opening remarks.

"If there is any contribution I can make to my government or my union I'll make it. I am pledged to defend the right to maintain the CIO and civil liberties in America."

Haywood called upon the organizers to "stop quibbling and organize the unorganized."

"Our major drives are beginning to bear fruit," he continued. "Ford is getting hurt. We have 9,000 members in Dearborn now."

Ridiculing Ford's offer to give his factories to the government, Haywood said:

"He'll give everything he has, except the egg."

"Lots of people who are hollering patriotism are really for profiteers."

Increased activity was urged by the national director who at the same time warned field workers not to spread their lines too thin.

"There is no eight-hour day for an organizer. He hasn't got a job; he is engaged in a crusade for industrial liberty."



Curran Accuses Gov't of Issuing False A.B. Tickets

Charges U. S. Maritime Commission With Violating Safety-at-Sea Laws, Forcing CCC Boys Into Training Schools to Take Union Seamen's Jobs

The United States Maritime Commission is pushing green, inexperienced boys on the U. S. Army Transport Republic, at wages of \$10 a month, issuing false Able-Bodied Seamen's certificates, and itself violating the code of inspection and safety laws at sea, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union charged yesterday.

In a letter to Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the commission, and to Secretary of Commerce J. E. Jones, Curran said that A. B. certificates were being handed out to boys after a six-month training period and one trip on an army transport.

"Such conditions and such activities make it clear," the letter read, "that the commission is not engaged in a legitimate, bona fide training project."

"What the commission is attempting to do is to flood the industry, already overcrowded, with green men for the obvious purpose of undermining the present wage structure and weaken the maritime unions."

This policy is dangerous to the traveling public, Curran points out, and paves the way for "other Morro Castle disasters."

CHARGES COERCION

He charged, also, that boys in CCC camps are being recruited for the Hoffman Island training school under the threat of dismissal from the CCC if they refuse to go.

"We have just learned that 30 ordinary seamen, graduates of the school ship, are being signed on by CCC camps are being recruited for the Hoffman Island training school under the threat of dismissal from the CCC if they refuse to go."

"We have just learned that 30 ordinary seamen, graduates of the school ship, are being signed on by

the [U.S. Army transport] Republic at a wage of \$10 a month with the understanding that, upon their return, they will be eligible for A. B. certificates—which proves, to our mind, that this whole project is an attempt to undermine the

protection of labor organizations' membership lists."

The Catenaccio Bills would amend the legislative law and article one of the Constitution to provide right of counsel, who would also be privileged to cross-examine witnesses, and copies of testimony to persons testifying before any legislative committee.

THEODORE DREISER is fighting mad about the way the American people are getting pushed around. The main fact is that we are a nation strung for world markets. Dreiser proclaims and documents these truths in a volume which has all the urgency of a bulletin from the battlefield."

SAMUEL GILLEN, New Masses.

CALLS IT PLANNED ATTACK

In urging all organized labor to support the legislative program, the letter emphasized that the "attack of the Rapp-Coudert Committee on the Teachers Unions is not an isolated one."

The Council acted on the recommendation of its executive council which cited the Coughlin, Devaney, Dunnigan bills and Condon and Berney resolutions all proposed in the name of "defense" but actually aimed against labor unions.

The joint Senate-Assembly committee will hold public hearings on the budget on that day.

At the same time the Council adopted a resolution demanding that Attorney General Robert A. Jackson take action for enforcement of a court order condemning Henry Ford guilty of intimidating employees and leaflet distributors at the Ford Dearborn plant.

The resolution noted that the government has until March 2 to file such a petition in court, but says the resolution, "the failure of the Department of Justice to file such a petition appears to be part of the administration's program to appease Henry Ford."

The resolution was sent to Jackson, President Roosevelt, members of the National Labor Relations Board, CIO President Philip Murray and head of the United Auto-Workers Union.

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Landy Urges Big Vote as Protest On War Budget

Minor, Novik, Others to Address Brooklyn Rallies on Behalf of Communist Candidate for State Senate

"The best thing you can do for yourself is to pile up a tremendous vote for the Communist candidates in this special election. You are showing the State Administration that you want a progressive course—that you do not approve of the War Budget," declared Avrom Landy, Communist

candidate for the State Senate in the 4th Senatorial District in the special elections to be held on Feb. 18. Mr. Landy spoke at a meeting of 250 people of the Bath Beach area, last night, at the Colonial Mansion.

"What is the main feature of the Lehman budget? It is a war budget, grieved and hailed by both Democrats and Republicans alike. It is an economy program against the welfare and interests of the people. It means a cut in home relief appropriations, a cut in school facilities, a cut for every welfare agency in New York State." He continued. "When we read that minority leader, Steinmetz, is going to introduce a bill abolishing special elections, we have an example of the type of reactionary, fascist mind that is running Albany. These are the people who are going to safeguard democracy."

Landy called upon the people of the district, the largest and most progressive in the entire state, to repudiate Carmine Marasco, the Democratic candidate and former Assemblyman from the 16th A. D. "When you vote for Marasco you are only sending another machine man to Albany! Why send another one?"

MINOR TO SPEAK

Other speakers at the meeting were Isidore Begun, Legislative Representative of the Communist Party; Paul Novik, Editor of the Freiheit, who spoke in Yiddish; Vincent Castiglione, youthful Italian-American candidate for the Assembly from the 16th A. D., and Fay Callier, County leader of the YCL. Al Stone, Communist organizer of the 16th A. D., presided.

Mr. Landy also spoke at a rally, the same evening at the Chrystal Palace in Boro Park together with Peter V. Cacchione and John Arnold of the Freiheit staff.

All the speakers made mention of the fine response of the Jewish, Italian, and Negro peoples of the district in signing petitions to place the candidates on the ballot. Over 4,500 signatures were filed with the Board of Elections after a one-week canvassing campaign in the district.

Robert Minor, outstanding Communist leader, will be the main speaker at a rally for Landy in Brighton Beach, on Sunday, Feb. 9th at 8:30 P. M. at the IWO Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue. Other speakers will be Tim Holmes and Leon Nelson.

On the same evening the people of Coney Island will have an opportunity to hear the Communist candidates at a symposium in the IWO Center at 3109 Surf Avenue. The featured speaker will be M. L. Oiken, well known Jewish writer and member of the Freiheit editorial staff.

The new case is more serious since the complaint charges actual dynamiting of government property, the maximum sentence being \$10,000 fine and 10 years in jail. The charges will be presented to a grand jury here some time in March. Bond for each of the nine defendants was arrested on charges of dynamiting TVA lines 60 miles east of here, near Blue Ridge, Ga.

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Maximum jail sentences of two years and heavy fines were imposed by U. S. Judge Leslie R. Darr on seven of the workers convicted in the conspiracy trial. An eighth man was sentenced to 15 months in jail. All defendants have made bond appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

Heaviest fine was \$5,000 on M. C. Anderson, organizer for the Int'l. Union of Mine Mill & Smelter Workers (CIO). Fines of \$1,000 each were imposed on seven others.

Testimony during the trial revealed that FBI agents had told one of the defendants: "Anderson is the man we want." Anderson, however, was not named in the Georgia case.

The eight men were convicted after a three-week trial featured by union testimony of how the company and FBI agents worked hand in hand to break the strike. Thirteen of the original 21 indicted were acquitted.

Investigate Fire Which Killed 10 In New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6 (UPI)—The coroner and FBI agents considered the possibility of sabotage today in the fire which caused the death of 10 workers at the New Haven Quilt and Pad Co.

The concern has a large order for blankets and wool comforters for the army and it was reported it might be released from its contract.

The sprinkler system protecting the plant from fire had been shut off, and this occupied the attention of investigators.

FBI division head John J. McGuire said that a "stem to stern" investigation would be carried out to sift the cause of the blaze.



Pilots Uninjured as Planes Land After Colliding in Air: Two Avro Anson training planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force after they landed on the air station field at McLeod, Alberta. The ships became locked about fifty feet in the air as their pilots were approaching a twin landing, one atop the other. Only the bottom plane was badly damaged.

Labor and Defense Budenz Topic at Boston

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—"Labor and National Defense" will be the topic of a lecture by Louis Budenz, member of the editorial board of the Daily Worker, Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Rita Plaza, 218 Huntington Ave. This will be the second of a series of lectures sponsored by the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., from which tickets may be obtained for 50¢.

Hitler's Paris Stooges Hint Full Nazi Rule

Darlan Negotiates; U.S. Envoy in Vichy Calls on Marshal Petain

PARIS, Feb. 3 (Delayed, via Berlin) (UP).—The Nazi-supported French "Party of National Popular Concentration" warned today that Adolf Hitler may establish gauleiter rule over France unless the Vichy government quickly accepts Pierre Laval as its leader.

The two business agents, elected six months ago for a term of two years and who were suddenly fired by Hyman Blumberg, manager of the joint board, are Michael Coleman and George McGriff. Both are progressives who have militantly fought for enforcement of contract provision in contrast to the "official" ACW policy of favoring employers.

Their removal last week brought such wide-spread resentment in the union's ranks that a mass delegation of more than 500 stormed the Laundry Joint Board offices demanding their reinstatement.

A leaflet issued by a committee of active workers in the union yesterday revealed that the following are among those fired:

SOME OF THE VICTIMS

Josephine Wagman, chairlady of the Vanbril Laundry, member of the Central 328 Executive Board. She was fired two days after she refused to give approval to the removal of the two business agents.

Beatrice Chernin, also a member of the executive board, and an opponent of the Hillman administration, was fired from the Majestic Laundry.

Sally Wolvek chairlady of the Utility Laundry, and worked for it that four years, and one of the union's most active members, was suddenly found lacking in experience.

"Were Mike Coleman and George McGriff removed so that the bosses can have a free hand in firing workers?" the leaflet asked.

The French navy minister and chief confidant of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain reached Paris shortly before 7 P. M. bearing an offer from the 84-year-old marshal which would make Darlan premier and restore Laval as virtual dictator of France.

The French navy minister and chief confidant of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain reached Paris shortly before 7 P. M. bearing an offer from the 84-year-old marshal which would make Darlan premier and restore Laval as virtual dictator of France.

A petition is being circulated in the shops, with names already upon it from hundreds, demanding the reinstatement of the two.

"We elected them last June and want them to continue serving us," said the petition.

U. S. ENVOY SEEKS INFORMATION

VICHY, France, Feb. 6 (UP).—Admiral William D. Leahy, American ambassador, conferred with Marshal Philippe Petain at his own request today, seeking information at first hand on negotiations to reorganize the cabinet and include Pierre Laval in it.

The local, with a membership of 2,000, is one of the few which held out against the ACW clique despite gangster methods organized by Joint Board organizers who invaded the local's meetings and prevented its regular business from going on.

To begin the issue, the ACW officials released newspaper stories painting the two business agents "red" and inferring that their removal was because of "communism."

The meat ball is perhaps the most universal dish, every nationality and shade of nationality having their own particular variety. Whether called meat cakes, cutlets, meat balls, meat patties or what you will, they are enjoyed in every language.

Varieties may be invented which can never be reproduced and every cook may use her own ingenuity in such inventions. Recently having some lamb roast left over, I tried chopping it and combining it with a few odds and ends about the kitchen including a little pan gravy left from the lamb roast, a pinch of savory and celery salt; this bound with a raw egg and wrapped in a piece of bacon and sauted in bacon fat made a most satisfactory meat dish for a hastily prepared meal.

Other combinations will work just as well. Any left-over meat may be chopped up and combined with other seasoning and fresh chopped meat to make remarkable innovations in this line. The addition of either fresh or canned tomatoes in meat balls gives a different taste, and a sauce either poured over meat balls or used to soak them in is also a different meal.

INDIAN MEAT BALLS

Take skin of bones from mutton, veal or chicken; chop meat fine,

angle in making what seems to be a new dish.

Here is a Spanish recipe which comes from a friend who learned it in Guatemala.

ALBONDIGUILAS

Mix 1/2 pound of beef well ground with 1 or 2 eggs, well beaten and bread crumbs. Chop a small onion and 1 clove of garlic, a few mint leaves and add a pinch of caraway seeds. Add salt and pepper to taste and mix well. Either drop these in boiling stock, or fry some onion, garlic and tomatoes in a saucenpan and place the meat balls in a pan and let simmer until cooked.

FRENCH MEAT PATTIES

Form small patties out of raw chopped beef or a combination of chopped beef and veal. Season sparingly with salt and pepper. Slice small white onions thin and saute in butter. Add the meat balls to the cooked onions and cook slowly on both sides. Pour some sour cream into the pan and simmer gently, adding a small can of sliced mushrooms. Cook a few minutes longer and serve. (Egg may be used in the meat balls and a few leaves of thyme added, if desired.)

This dress is of copper-colored crepe dotted in black. The draped skirt is slit.



Estimate Bd. Kills Bill for Annual Pay for Doctors

Vote Against Bill Despite Wide Public, Union Demand to Increase Health Safeguards by Returning Dep't of Health Medics to Annual Basis

By Harry Raymond

The Board of Estimate yesterday ignored the united protest of parents' groups, teachers' organizations, the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, medical organizations and the American Legion and voted down a local law to return Department of Health doctors and dentists to a per annum pay basis.

Dr. Charles F. McCarthy, speaking for the city's five county medical societies, stated the future health of the city would be impaired by failure to pass the bill.

But despite arguments that placing physicians on a per diem salary basis would reduce medical care in the clinics and hospitals of the city, administration members of the board cast their votes against the measure and defeated it.

It was pointed out by Dr. Bertram Gerstner that 300 physicians and dentists who formerly received an average of \$1,500 a year would now be cut to \$1,000 or less under the new administration economy.

This, he said, would place interns and students in charge of important medical work heretofore conducted by specialists.

NO HEARING

When the bill came before the board a large number of citizens stepped up to speak for its passage. But Council President Newbold Morris, chairman of the board, stated no hearing would be held and ordered a roll call.

The bill was voted down and Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, who voted for it, changed his vote and asked for reconsideration. On the new vote the bill was again defeated with administration members casting their votes against it.

Lyons then asked that the representative of the American Legion be heard.

Paul Pao, the Legion's legal com-

Belgians Get Nazi Orders To Eat Less

London, Feb. 6 (UP).—Belgians today went on shorter food rations, according to the German language newspaper *Bruessel Zeitung*.

The daily bread ration was reduced to 225 grams (about 8 ounces) and the meat ration, including 20 per cent bones, to 35 grams (about 1/2 ounces) approximately half of the German ration.

Other rations, according to the newspaper, are potatoes 500 grams, malt or barley 3.3 grams, ersatz coffee 13 grams, sugar 3.3 grams, oatmeal or grits 3.2 grams, dried peas or beans 6.6 grams and artificial honey or syrup 15 grams. (It takes a little over 28 grams to make an ounce.)

Houses Crack As Pa. Mine Town Settles

40 Residences, Stores in W. Pittston Are Made Useless

WEST PITTSTON, Pa., Feb. 6 (UP).—A three-block area in the heart of West Pittston, a community of 7,500 in Pennsylvania's anthracite belt, settled today as underground mine workings gave way.

Between 30 and 40 business establishments and residences were affected. Windows were shattered, plaster cracked and fissures 20 inches deep opened in the streets, causing water and gas mains to burst.

The West Pittston high school, with an attendance of 800, was ordered closed as a precautionary measure.

No casualties were reported, although at least 20 families were driven from their homes.

The subsidence was first noted a week ago but it was so gradual that the shock was not apparent. But early today a two-block stretch on Liderne Avenue, the town's principal thoroughfare, settled three feet.

Minor subsidence were reported in at least six other blocks. Members of the police and fire department were ordered to make an inspection of all structures in the area to determine damage and to ascertain whether the buildings had been rendered unfit for occupancy.

Electric power was affected, but soon was restored.

South American Economic Parley Ends in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 6 (UP).—The River Plate Regional Economic Conference in its final session today passed 26 draft conventions laying the groundwork for the first important economic bloc in South America.

One of the most important conventions passed by the conference was the draft submitted by the Tariff Committee recommending that Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay renounce most favored nation treatment for themselves for the next 10 years in order to bring economic relief to Paraguay and Bolivia, the two landlocked and underprivileged countries in South America.

This measure represents a big concession by the three Atlantic powers who desire an immediate and substantial improvement in the general economic situation of Paraguay and Bolivia. They stood by their resolution despite Great Britain's reported claim to Argentina that she would be entitled to the same privileges under the terms of the Anglo-Argentine commercial treaty of 1825.

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1941

The Road Back to Religious Persecution

The moral terrorization inherent in the state law authorizing religious instruction for public school children, can be clearly seen in its first observance two days ago.

The very fact that teachers were mobilized by the officials to give a thousand buttons to classroom children, to secure their attendance to the exercises, shows that the proceeding has already taken on the character of compulsion. These buttons are to stimulate youngsters—ranging from 6 to 13 years of age—to pry into one another's religious beliefs. It is compulsion, however, not only against the children, but also against parents, invading their right to religious freedom, including the right to have no religious beliefs whatsoever.

Highly revealing is the fact that a Herald Tribune story found the attendance at the exercises "disappointing." This not only accounts for the reactionary moral pressure of the buttons, but shows that the whole scheme is another way of breaking down the democratic American tradition of separation of church and state.

Parents and teachers displayed a sound instinct when they opposed this law in the first instance. For it is obvious now, that under the guise of promoting "religious tolerance," it is subtly intensifying religious divisions, by calling attention to differences in worship and belief. It tends to bring back the very religious intolerance which labor and the people fought so long to end, and which is contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights.

The effects of this evil law are all the more dangerous because of the present wave of war hysteria and reaction which seek to divide the people on any basis to keep them from uniting for peace, civil liberties and for the protection of a free public school system.

Parents, teachers, labor and the general public should begin an earnest protest campaign against this law, for its repeal and against its iniquitous effects. They can begin by working for the immediate elimination of the pernicious button system.

The Lesson of the New Haven Tragedy

The fire in a New Haven quilt factory adds ten more names to the lengthy list of workers killed and injured in "defense" plants.

This wave of deaths must be placed squarely at the door of the employers who, receiving a rush of war orders, are speeding up their men, often without installing the necessary machinery and safeguards.

This fact is borne out by the statement of B. E. Sackett, special agent of the FBI. Addressing a meeting in this city on Jan. 25, he declared that investigation had shown that 98 per cent of recent explosions in defense plants were caused, not by sabotage, but by industrial speedup and similar causes.

The grim tragedy in New Haven should serve to awaken the unions to the need not only of organizing the workers in the "defense" industries, but also of fighting for protection against speedup and accidents.

It would be well for those trade union leaders who are seeking to increase speedup in the name of "efficiency" and "defense," to turn their attention instead to helping save the lives of the workers.

A False Argument for the War-Dictatorship Bill

One of the main arguments of the Administration forces in trying to pass the war-dictatorship bill is that the country is in such a crisis that the government must be turned over to one man, and Congress abolished. This argument is false from beginning to end, as one example from the country's recent history will demonstrate.

Turn back to the year 1933. The banks were closed, industry was prostrate, 17 million unemployed workers walked the streets, and the country was in confusion. Congress wasn't abolished then. In fact, it functioned quite speedily, passing a number of measures, some of which were not advisable.

But in 1933 the masses of people were in general agreement with the President's proposals although they were misled by many of them. Congress could move smoothly be-

cause the people were in sympathy with the objectives of the legislation.

In 1941, however, the Roosevelt Administration is trying to put over a war program with which the people are not in agreement. Congressmen and Senators, afraid of the pressure back home, don't want to take open responsibility for supporting the President's attempts to drag the country completely into the war. Thus in order to gag the people's opposition, the Administration and Congress now try to put over a bill which will do something eighty-five per cent of the people are against—that is, place us totally in the war.

Thus the crisis argument, from the Administration, is a snare and a delusion. It is the fact that the President and Congress are trying to defeat the will of the people. The real crisis is that the Administration is trying to pass a bill to plunge the country into full belligerency when the people want to GET OUT AND STAY OUT OF THE WAR. In defeating the war-dictatorship measure, the people will be defeating the most dangerous crisis-confronting them.

Murray's Statement Against the War-Powers Bill

In opposing the War Dictatorship Bill, President Murray of the CIO is hitting out against the most dangerous measure that has ever been brought before Congress.

Murray speaks with emphasis about the tremendous powers which the bill would grant the President and he is concerned with the way they may be used to abrogate labor laws. "The powers which are bestowed upon the President under the proposed legislation are more far reaching than ever suggested at any time in the American history," he says.

Unfortunately, while opposing the War Powers bill, Murray endorses the principle of aid-to-Britain. But the war powers bill and aid-to-Britain cannot be separated. Aid-to-Britain inevitably leads to such legislation as this war-dictatorship measure.

As the President of the CIO says, the American people are "determined not to be dragged" into foreign wars. But aid-to-Britain has been invented, in fact, for the very purpose of concealing the drive by Wall Street into the imperialist war and for war upon the people at home.

The CIO convention did not endorse aid-to-Britain. Furthermore, it spoke out against military entanglements that would lead to war. Aid-to-Britain is the window dressing for just such a military alliance.

The dictatorial powers which the President now seeks in the name of "aiding Britain," should open the eyes of many persons as to the hoax which has been perpetrated against the people. Would the President be asking for such extraordinary powers if he intended to carry out a worthy purpose which would have the approval of the people? Clearly not. It is because aid-to-Britain is a deceit and a trap intended to lead the people into the war against their wishes, that the President demands such tremendous powers.

It is becoming clear to an increasing number of people that opposition to the war-powers bill is not enough, but that it is also necessary to hit out against the whole aid-to-Britain fraud which gives birth to such measures.

The Haggling of the French Traitors

The generals and Ministers who betrayed France are now haggling amongst themselves as to the next step. One group (led by Laval) wants to protect its privileges by a more servile submission to German imperialism. The other crowd (represented by Petain) wants to salvage some of its possessions by making use of British and American help.

But in both cases, the Petains and Lavals are only too eager to get outside help to crush the French people, especially the French working class. Fear of the French working class plays a big part in the worries of Vichy, Paris and Berlin. And, also, in London and Washington.

The "200 Families" in France desire only to preserve their luxury, their investments, their parasitic incomes. If they can do that by jointly enslaving France with the help of Hitler, they will do that. If they feel that they may be stripped too nakedly of their possessions by the Nazi fellow-capitalists, they may try to play tricks with London and Washington, both of whom are ready to bribe the French upper classes into acting as catpaws for the Anglo-American alliance.

In all this intrigue, there is not a single concern over the welfare of the French nation and its people. This swinish haggling is merely a continuation of the imperialist war itself. The war broke out as a squabble over loot; the haggling reveals the meaning of the entire war on both sides of the lines.

The French capitalists have forever lost the right to speak for the nation. The liberation of France lies in the hands of the French proletariat. What is true of France is true of all capitalist countries.



THE DUTCH EAST INDIES---RIVALRY OVER LOOT

Washington and Tokio are engaged in some very cagey maneuvering over the Dutch East Indies.

These islands, with a population of 40,000,000, have been a gold mine to the English and Dutch bankers who have been sweating its people for more than a century. (Queen Wilhelmina's investments in these islands make her one of the richest women in the world with an income estimated at more than \$20,000,000 a year.)

Both Tokio and Wall Street are greedily eyeing these colonial riches. They both want to "protect" this loot—to grab it, in short. This is one of the major factors in the U. S.-Japan relations. It is a source of keen rivalry. It also unmasks the "idealistic" claims of the Roosevelt policy.

Why does Roosevelt keep on supplying the Japanese with oil, copper, cotton, machines, etc.? Why does American imperialism strengthen its imperialist rival with war shipments? Is this not a contradiction?

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Board of Transportation Starts Blitz On Children's Playgrounds

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We sent the following to the editor of The Villager: "While Britain and Germany are engaged in the mutual slaughter of their young men, in New York it appears Chairman John H. Delaney and the Board of Transportation are preparing to wage war on the women and children of Greenwich Village."

The opening gun was fired last week when Park Commissioner Moses revealed that the Board has tentatively placed four Village playgrounds on the market for sale.

"Mr. Moses was quite right when he declared, There is no sense whatever in selling these properties . . . and wiping out playgrounds badly needed . . . thus destroying facilities which were expensive, which are indispensable."

"Everything confirms his analysis—but what does Mr. Moses propose to do to remedy this intolerable situation? In Greenwich Village, a congested city area where recreational facilities are pitifully few and rentals for garden apartments exorbitant, residents have several times petitioned Mr. Moses to make the ground at Waverly St. and Sixth Ave. available for playground use. So far the Department of Parks has taken no action."

"If the organizations of Greenwich Village begin an active campaign to save the playgrounds, they will find the mothers of the Village solidly behind them. Parents ought to be urged to write to Mayor LaGuardia, to John H. Delaney of the Board of Transportation, and to Robert Moses demanding that steps be taken to safeguard the health of our children. Meanwhile the Communist Party is determined to bring this issue before the residents of the Village and to conduct an unceasing campaign: 1) To maintain all existing playgrounds. 2) To make the ground at Waverly St. and Sixth Ave. available for recreational use. 3) To demand that the Board of Parks take action."

ROBERT CHAMPION EKINS,
Chairman, C.P., 10th A.D., Manhattan.

December first saw the beginning of the school year in all the new trade and railway schools in the Soviet Union. Under the guidance of specialists, some 600,000 children from 14 to 17 years of age, selected from twice that number of applicants, will receive training and graduate as mechanics, engineers, railwaymen, miners, etc. Many of the schools have already established well-stocked libraries. Every school has organized a clubroom for the leisure time of the students. In addition to free tuition, the students are provided with room and board, clothing and supplies at the expense of the state. Upon completion of schooling, each student will be provided work in the trade in which he studied. The photographs show (top left) a view of the metallurgical laboratory of Trade School No. 1, Moscow, as an instructor explains the construction of a blast furnace; (top right) the rest room of the same school; (below) again in the workshop, an instructor explains the mechanism of a lathe.

Soviet Industrial Training Schools to Graduate 285,000

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—The Soviet program for training skilled industrial reserves in the key industries is successfully in operation, with the promise of early bearing rich fruit in the way of high class labor personnel, it is learned today.

As a result of these successes, the program initiated last summer is being enlarged and extended, to train more youth and provide reserves for a greater variety of industries.

The first school term in the trade, railway and industrial training schools started a little over two months ago. More than 600,000 young people were enrolled by the state to learn the professions which a steadily growing socialist industry and above all heavy industry need.

These industrial schools have a fair training course of six months, and graduate workers for—first and foremost—the coal-mining, ore-mining, metallurgical and oil industries, and the building trades. In June of this year these schools will give the Soviet country 285,000 workers.

The Soviet government has taken a number of new and important measures to improve the quality of training cadres in the industrial schools. By decision of the Soviet government, all net receipts for production orders executed by the schools for the state will remain in the industrial training schools. Additional funds, too, will be allocated for improving the diet of the students. In addition to their working clothes the students will also be provided with special uniforms and footgear.

The decision to encourage the material interest of the student in the successful production of the work is of particular importance.

In the industrial training schools of the coal-mining, ore-mining and timber industries, of the building trades and building materials industry, 80 per cent of the income received for production orders executed and for the work done by the students in the course of training will be paid out to the students who have executed the work. In the remaining industrial training schools the students will receive fifty per cent of the incomes received for the work executed.

Thus the students of the industrial training schools will be educated in the spirit of the correct combination of common state interests with the interests of the personnel.

The Soviet government has decided to enroll within the next few months 136,000 more collective farm and other rural youth, aged seventeen, for training in the new industrial schools of the timber and building materials industries. Within a short period 23 industrial training schools with a three-month training course are to be established in the timber industry.

In this way in 1941 the industrial training schools will be able to give socialist industry approximately eight hundred thousand workers. This is nearly double the number that industry has received from industrial training schools in the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan.

HUGE HOUSING PROGRAM FOR SOVIET LITHUANIA

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—True to the principles of Socialism, which aim first of all to provide ample food, clothing and shelter for the people, and in accord with the constantly developing Five-Year Plans, the Soviet Government has announced an ambitious housing plan for newly emancipated Lithuania.

The housing fund of the Third Five-Year Plan requires that 35,000,000 square meters—approximately 29,050,000 square yards—of new housing space be provided. A good share of this is to be constructed during the current year, which is the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

HUGE SUMS SPENT

The Soviet State spends enormous sums annually not only on new construction but also for renovation and repair. Last year, for example, in the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, which is just one of the sixteen republics in the Soviet Union, 500,000,000 rubles were appropriated for repairing and improving existing structures. Over 25,000 buildings were repaired.

In Soviet Lithuania, this year, considerable municipal construction is planned. The plan as recently approved and announced allocates a total of 42,000,000 rubles for construction work in 1941, of which 12,000,000 rubles are to be spent on reconstruction and repair of houses, 12,000,000 rubles on the erection of new apartment houses, and the rest on miscellaneous construction work, including 8,500,000 rubles for sewerage and waterworks.

Letters from Our Readers

Odd Brand of Socialism'

Portland, Me.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sender Garlin's article on the writers of the rotter capitalist press are a beacon light piercing the fog of a corrupt and decadent capitalism. Without the Daily Worker every day I would be lost, and so I look forward to each day's issue as a hungry man looks for his daily bread.

I buy several copies of the paper every day at my local newsstand, and at my own expense, distribute them in an effort to build the circulation of the Daily Worker.

I got a big laugh out of Dorothy Thompson's current Life article in which she praises Winston Churchill and calls present-day England a "Socialist" country. What an odd brand of Socialism? English imperialism that ruthlessly exploits millions of Hindus, Africans and other colonial peoples. It just goes to show you how rotten the bourgeois publications are, and how important our Daily Worker is to us.

M. P.

Expect Congressmen to Tell the Truth

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter I wrote to Congressman Voorhis.

"I have read your "Letter to the People" in the Congressional Record of Jan. 20, and feel constrained to say that, 'It is a willful imposition upon the credibility of the American people as to the true nature of the present war.'

"President Roosevelt, yourself, and the other conspirators against the peace and democracy of the American people, cry that 'This is a war for democracy'; but, shout as you will, the truth is incontrovertible. In every nation engaged in the present imperialist war, democracy is dead. If this is a war for democracy, why is the present administration at Washington with the connivance of our Ja Congress destroying the democracy in the United States?"

"Your assertion that 'the freedom of many nations

depends upon the success of Britain's fight' belies the facts of history. Since when did Britain ever fight for the freedom of any nation? Did she fight for the freedom of Ireland, India, or the Boers of South Africa? For the freedom of what countries did Britain fight in the last World War?

"Mr. Voorhis, I sincerely believe that when a man of your erudition writes a letter to the American people, you should tell the truth."

H.Z.

Stage Enriched by Noted Negro Actor

By Ralph Warner

A few years ago, Paul Robeson created a sensation when he appeared on the London stage in the leading role of Shakespeare's "Othello." With rare exceptions, the American classical theatre has never opened its doors to Negro artists, and for that reason Robeson's engagement overseas was treated as if it were a freak attraction. But it is a fact that over a century ago a great Negro actor of American birth won fame as a star of the classical theatre, even although slavery was still the burden of his people in part of his native land.

He was Frederick Ira Aldridge, one of the great actors of the first half of the nineteenth century. Aldridge was probably the grandson of a slave, although no records exist of his ancestry beyond the first generation. His father was a resident of New York where young Ira attended the New York African School. As a boy in his teens he played in an all-Negro cast in Sheridan's "Pizarro," for in those days a few companies of Negro players offered selections from the classical drama to audiences of their own people.

The young man later became a stage hand to make a living, working at the old Chatlain Theatre in the vicinity of City Hall. There he enjoyed the opportunity of watching and studying white actors who appeared in that playhouse. Three of his classmates at the African School were Patrick Reason, the engraver; Samuel Ringgold Ward, the orator; and Alexander Crummell, the noted Negro preacher. They urged Aldridge to return to school. His ability as a student was such that he was soon prime, including a Latin medal, and as a result, he was sent on a scholarship to Glasgow. In 1826, when Ira was just nineteen, he went to London, where he found Englishmen who considered his ability and appearance suited to the role of the Moor of Venice, Othello. He met with instantaneous success and was soon known all over Europe as a remarkable interpreter of Shakespeare.

Acclaimed In Russia

From Othello Aldridge went to other roles, appearing on the Continent in repertory and even playing in English with a German company. The King of Prussia sponsored a court theatre at that time and was so taken with Aldridge's acting that he conferred the title of Chevalier upon him. From other monarchs of that day he received further honors. Among the roles he essayed was "King Lear," in which he wore a wig, beard, and makeup which made him appear to be white. His acting won such acclaim in Russia that Somilloff, the noted comedian, obtained an engagement for him at the Alexander Theatre, where he was seen in "Othello" and "Lear."

In the search for suitable material, an old play of Thomas Southerne, a writer of the English Restoration period, was revived. This was "Oroonoko," in which Aldridge played an African prince, who was stolen from his kingdom of

Heifetz Plays New Violin Concerto

What brought the crowd to Carnegie Hall Wednesday evening was the exciting announcement of a new violin concerto to be played by Mr. Jascha Heifetz and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. William Walton, that clever young Englishman who showed in "Façade" (we haven't heard his other large works) that he knew how to handle an orchestra, wrote the new concerto.

It is a brave thing to do, if not an altogether triumphant enterprise. At least it didn't seem quite successful Wednesday night. Mr. Heifetz played it beautifully. This doesn't mean that what Mr. Heifetz played was itself beautiful. One would say rather that it was deft and interesting craftsmanship which the music disclosed. Mr. Walton has a gift for a certain kind of intelligent melodic material. He is also very clever with rhythms. These elements, combined with Heifetz's polished and dashing performance, provided an event which succeeded in breaking through the torpor of the season's concert-hall conventions.

One recalls much more the clarity and ingenuity of Mr. Walton's violin-orchestra effects than the substance of what he had to say. Of course, this need not diminish our pleasure in it. We are merely attempting to define its character.

Undeniably, there were stunning passages and here and there which lay ready to Mr. Heifetz's fingers (the double-stop passage in waits time in the second movement). Some people are always looking for profundity in Mr. Heifetz's artistry, and not finding it, become ungrateful. We are grateful for Mr. Heifetz's sheer beauty of performance. Let him who can be profound. The profundity-seekers can also be boring when they close their ears to the brilliance of Mr. Heifetz's fiddling. Who knows? Maybe he is profound too. There are no absolute authorities on the subject. We should like very much to hear Mr. Heifetz play that new concerto again.

Why are so few concertos written these days? Most modern writers do not believe either in the value of violin techniques nor in any system of feeling. They believe neither in the fiddle nor in themselves. You need at least one of these talents to turn out good violin concertos.

Mr. Arthur Rodzinski and his Cleveland orchestra gave a luscious performance of the Strauss "Ein Heldenleben." The newly-performed Walter Piston's Suite from the ballet "Incredible Fishtail" was neat enough, but trivial (something far different from gaiety and fun). M. H.

American Youth Revue At the Malin Studios Tonight, Saturday

The American Youth Theatre continues its presentation of the new musical revue "Ain't It the Truth" tonight and tomorrow evening at its studios, 123 West 44th St. The show is high-lighted by Bernie West, comedian, in a take-off on Milton Berle, Emile Renan, baritone, Betty Garret, swing star, and Robert Sharron in a recitation of "Take a Poem" by Norman Corwin, and the entire A.Y.T. company. The show runs an hour and quarter in length and is preceded and followed by square and ballroom dancing led by Frances Hellman.

Lectures on Soviet Music
Herman Schwartzman, pianist and lecturer, will discuss and illustrate Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony and shorter compositions by Soviet composers this evening at the New School for Music Education, 115 W. 19th St. (University Ave.), Bronx. This is the fifth in a series of intimate musical evenings sponsored by the Attic Forum.

**DOUBLE BILL AT RKO
JEFERSON**
The RKO Jefferson Theatre, 14th St. and Third Ave., is showing through Sunday, "Son of Monte Cristo" with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett, and Judy Garland in "Little Nellie Kelly."

Won't Budge

Orson Welles, producer-director-star of "Citizen Kane," which he says, will be shown as produced. Wm. Randolph Hearst, for various reasons, doesn't like "Citizen Kane."

I know because he was my room mate, and we'd sailed together enough so that he knew he could trust me. To him, it meant he probably seems silly. To him, it meant a chance to step back into the old days—to be respected.

After he moved out of the glory-

'CAFETERIA SCENE'



Painting by Mervin Jules. Now in the permanent exhibition of the ACA Galleries, 22 West 8th St.

He Came from a 'Very Fine Family in England'

By Mike Quin

JIMMY FEATHERS was the pantryman aboard ship. He had just enough flesh hanging on him to walk his bones around. Tall, lanky, hook-nosed, florid-complexioned and ill-natured, he first looked on me as a kind of giddy-brained criminal because I was young. His skin was very white, but his cheeks were red and under them, even on his long nose, an amazing network of red and purple veins was evident.

Undeniably, there were stunning passages and here and there which lay ready to Mr. Heifetz's fingers (the double-stop passage in waits time in the second movement). Some people are always looking for profundity in Mr. Heifetz's artistry, and not finding it, become ungrateful. We are grateful for Mr. Heifetz's sheer beauty of performance. Let him who can be profound. The profundity-seekers can also be boring when they close their ears to the brilliance of Mr. Heifetz's fiddling. Who knows? Maybe he is profound too. There are no absolute authorities on the subject. We should like very much to hear Mr. Heifetz play that new concerto again.

They said he came from "a very fine family in England" and that was "very good education." But that was a long time ago.

In the old days of steamshipping he had been the best known chief steward on the finest ships running to Australia and the Orient. He had plenty of money in those days. Finally they discovered why. He was caught smuggling dope, and for a long time afterward was black-balled and on the beach. Later he got back as pantryman, but by that time the booze had got him.

Somewhere ashore he had a wife and family. But they hated him and had a legal arrangement whereby they took nearly all his wages, leaving him with only a few dollars which he spent mainly on boozes.

Jimmy is dead now, but I was very fond of him. He hated me at first but I was enthusiastic about life, whereas he knew from irrefutable experience that life was lousy.

When I first came aboard ship he treated me with all the contempt which young creatur merit. My young fellows used to look forward to new and unexpected ports with hilarious enthusiasm, whereas Jimmy Feathers knew all ports were alike—saloons, whore houses, ugly cops, lonely streets, headaches and nickname pianos. So why shouldn't he treat us with contempt?

Later on though, we got friendly, and he decided I was a fairly decent kid. He regarded me as a piece of raw meat about to be ground up by the hamburger-grinder of life.

Return to Misery

It must have been four or five in the morning before I came rolling back on board full of dozen varieties of boozes and the immediate memory of a lot of fun. I opened the cabin door and there was old Jimmy lying on the deck. Beside him was the empty gin bottle. His face was purple. In the ash tray was the butt of the cigar, smoked to the last fragrant.

I lifted his old bones and put him in his bunk. You wouldn't believe how thin that man was. It was like lifting a deck chair.

On sailing day he was a drunk aboard—a great good guy—who had been a glorified janitor senior Feathers back in the old days. He decided to bring Jimmy back. After one trip he made Jimmy back to the cabin.

That may seem like nothing to you. But it meant a real boost in pay, and what's more, it meant Jimmy would wear an officer's uniform again. I don't know whether you've got the brains to realize what that meant to him.

He went ashore and dug into an old trunk somewhere and came back with a set of ancient uniforms he hadn't worn in 15 or 20 years. He looked like the ghost of an old paddle-wheel steamship. And he was nervous.

Some of the fellows laughed at him and nearly all said the chief steward was crazy trying to bring old Feathers back to his glory. But Jimmy was nervous.

A Merry Christmas

I know because he was my room mate, and we'd sailed together enough so that he knew he could trust me. To him, it meant he probably seems silly. To him, it meant a chance to step back into the old days—to be respected.

After he moved out of the glory-

Dalton Trumbo's 'The Remarkable Andrew' Is Keen, Satirical Novel

"THE REMARKABLE ANDREW," by Dalton Trumbo, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$2.50.

Any book by Dalton Trumbo, swiftly becoming one of the literary headliners of the nation, is truly a major even in the book world. But a volume as timely, as politically all-seeing, as entertaining as "The Remarkable Andrew" is something to really do some excess crowing about.

While the author of "Johnny Got His Gun" has not written a work worthy of the word "great" used by some to describe his anti-war classic, he has turned out a fine, skilled, light-hearted job that with its added astute political acumen becomes a delight to both the head and heart. "The Remarkable Andrew" is whimsy with significance. It is modest and unassuming but all the more precious for that. It is on the borderline of fable but much too real and genuine to be called that.

Trumbo, born in a small Colorado town, again displays the remarkable feel for rural Americana that he first showed in his movie script, "A Man to Remember," the story of a backwoods doctor fighting for a decent civil health program.



DALTON TRUMBO

the publishers printed in the current issue of The Clipper, League of American Writers magazine in Hollywood. Because the two chapters in which General Jackson debunks British aid would cut sales of the book, it was suggested to Trumbo that he cut them out. Trumbo's reply is a masterly exposition of his stand. The correspondence appears in the current issue of New Masses.

Hollywood Shelves Script

Why the publisher should object to Trumbo's devastating lacing to British aid is quite understandable after reading the two mentioned chapters. They are perhaps the best thing that has been done yet to completely demolish in popular writing all the administration arguments for helping the war of empire. Typical passages are:

"Andrew was eager to clarify the issue. Let me put it this way. Our interests are the same as Britain's, because Britain is fighting a war for democracy."

"The General gave a little jump. 'No!' he cried incredulously. 'When did they have their revolution?'"

There are similar gag lines throughout such as the time Andrew Long tells General Jackson that President Roosevelt is "the greatest Democratic President since Andrew Jackson." While there is sometimes a tendency to oversimplify and vulgarize quite weighty problems, nevertheless the main point is carried shrewdly—that aid to Britain is not compatible with democracy.

Very understandable in the light of the book's politics is the decision of Paramount Pictures to shelve "The Remarkable Andrew" the swell book it is. The comedy is generous never heavy-handed. In Trumbo's hand it is deft, pointed, clever.

Politically "The Remarkable Andrew" is tops. Within its pages are healthy pot-shots at sid to the warmakers, a refreshing wallop for red-baiting and a general going-over of machine rule in politics. Historically it is skillfully contrived, bringing back to life the basic controversies of democracy during the early days of the Republic.

In book form its satire will remain an enjoyable, pleasant memory for some time to come.

Health Advice

Mumps and Its Treatment

One of the most ambitious dramatic projects in the history of WNYC, the municipal station got under way Sunday when "Created Equal," a one-hour dramatic trial which sees such characters as Jackson, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Jesus James and a private in the Revolutionary Army seated at the defendant's table as his counsel.

And then as a clincher there is a ribald finale with the ghost of General Jackson refusing to depart while "our hero" Long tries to lay off the booze, how he was going to show everybody.

The climax is a thrilling and somewhat humorous court trial which sees such characters as Jackson, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Jesus James and a private in the Revolutionary Army seated at the defendant's table as his counsel.

And then as a clincher there is a ribald finale with the ghost of General Jackson refusing to depart while "our hero" Long tries to lay off the booze, how he was going to show everybody.

The series will run twenty-six weeks.

The schedule for February is as follows: February 9th, Madame Curie: Saviour of Lives; February 16th, Andrew Jackson: Protector of the Union; February 23rd, Charles Dickens: Crusader in Peru and Irak.

The series will run twenty-six weeks.

Men and women whose lives will be dramatized include Andrew Jackson, Thomas Paine, author of "Common Sense," Madame Curie, discoverer of radium, Mark Twain, Charles Dickens, who succeeded in introducing many social reforms into England, and Leonardo Da Vinci.

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17 CUBS IN 1ST BASEBALL STRIKE

SPOR-TS DAILY WORKER'S SPORTS

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1941

NYU, St. Johns in Turney Running

But Met. Underdogs, As Usual, Give Favorites Scare in Garden Games

By Jack Jules

About the only thing the intra-city double header at the Garden Wednesday night proved is that records and previous form don't mean a thing when metropolitan quintets clash.

Both NYU and St. John's had more trouble than conceivably could have been expected before they subdued St. Francis and Manhattan, 34-27 and 37-35 respectively. The poor season of the two underdogs to date kept the crowd under 10,000.

However, the story of the evening must be the sensational performance of diminutive Tommy Baer, Indian Lilliputian, whose three straight goals in the clutch prevented a startling upset by the Kelly Green. With both fives clicking beautifully on the defensive as a result of the intimate knowledge both possess of each other's offensive weapons, the game was very close throughout, until Baer's spectacular money-factory clinched it with seconds remaining.

The Violet-Terrier game was definitely anti-climax as NYU fumbled through a win chiefly due to the superlative performance of Ralph Kaplanowitz, who with Stevens, was the only one apparently not affected by the 18-day midyear layoff. The St. Francis defense was better than usual but the Heightsmen could have riddled it completely, had their shooting been of standard accuracy.

Kaplanowitz was high scorer with 11, Stevens had 10, while nobody on the heights high scoring Terriers scored more than 6. NYU is getting better than this game.

New Masses

30TH ANNIVERSARY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

- Earl Browder
- Harry F. Ward
- Ruth McKenney
- Dr. Max Yergan
- William Gropper
- Joseph North

- Joshua White and Chain Gang Singers
- Earl Robinson "The People, Yes"
- Anna Sokolow and Dance Group
- Billy Holiday
- New Art String Quartet

MANHATTAN CENTER

5TH STREET AND 5TH AVENUE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

At 3:30 P.M.

TICKETS: First 25 center rows \$1.10; balance at 50¢ (including tax). Reserved section for those buying in advance at New Masses, Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St.; Bookfair, 125 W. 45th St.

TOMORROW!

Admission 25 Cents

Workers School, 50 E. 13th St.

SECOND FLOOR

HEAR

Sender Garlin

Daily Worker Columnist

— On —

POISON PENS AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.

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Soose Picked To Beat Vigh

Winner of Tonite's Fight to Get Crack at Middle Title

A meeting with middleweight champion Ken Overlin will reward the winner of tonight's bout at the Garden between Billy Soose, classy boxer from Farrell, Pa., and Ernie Vigh, hard-hitting KO artist from Newburgh.

Soose will be favored on the basis of a record that includes victories (non-title) over Overlin and Tony Zale, NBA champ. He showed here for the first time last month and showed great boxing skill and a pretty good punch in handing the first defeat to Tami Maurillo.

Vigh has scored 36 KOs in 52 bouts and is the possessor of a terrific two-fisted sock. He's a methodical puncher who keeps coming in. He's never been knocked down. The battle pairs the best boxer in the active middleweight field against the best puncher.

We like Soose to outpoint Vigh.

He can pick punches out of the air with rare skill, and when he connects with a right it has plenty of authority, not quite a KO wallop.

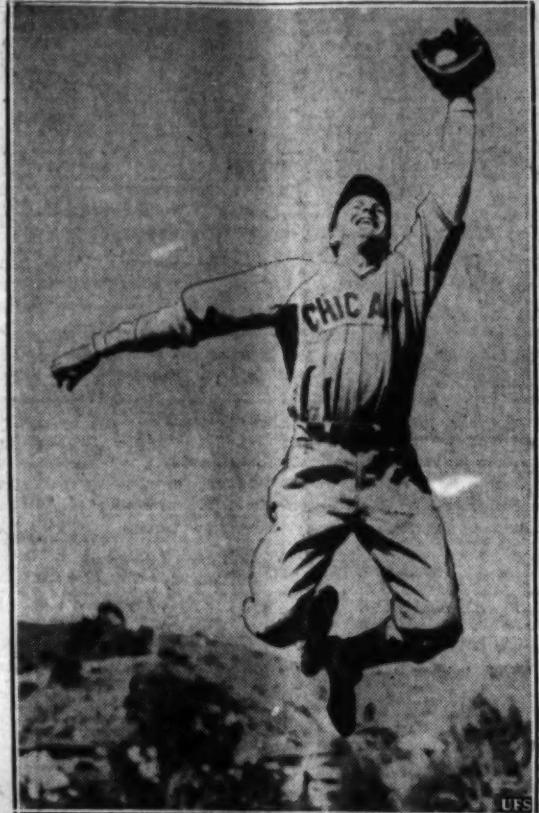
He had Maurillo reeling, but fought cautiously.

Another fine group of prelims is on tap. Bob Montgomery, Philadelphia Negro lightweight who floored Lew Jenkins for 9, meets Al Nettoff of Detroit. Lennox Boom Boom Manchin of Brooklyn makes his Garden debut against Leo Rock.

Rock was high scorer with 11, Stevens had 10, while nobody on the heights high scoring Terriers scored more than 6. NYU is getting better than this game.

Tickets are \$1.15 general admission up to \$5.75 ringside.

"Get It Up," Say Cubs



UFS

Furriers vs. Dep't Store Tom'w in 'Crucial' Tilt

Unbeaten Teams Clash for Lead in League 'A' Race—Stewart Pulling Away in Scoring

The most crucial game of the second half of the League A race in the Trade Union Athletic League basketball games at Seward Park High School will take place tomorrow night when the unbeaten Furriers Joint Council clashes with the Dept. Store Employees.

Both teams are currently deadlocked for first place. In their last meeting, during the first half of the race, the Furriers eked out a one point win which clinched the title. The Dept. Store crew is geared for an upset as their defeat of the Office Workers, who had won five straight previously, proved last week.

Other games will pit the United Wholesale and Warehouse Workers against the Office Workers, the Drug Clerks vs. the Teachers Union, the Transport Workers vs. the Photo Employes, and the Fur Merchants against the full-time interesting Post Office Clerks.

Coach Chick Davies of the Dukes revealed that he had scouted LIU five times and thinks the Blackbirds as good as any of the TUU teams met in the past. Claire Bee has decided to start Al Schneider in place of the departed King, to get speed into the lineup in preference to height.

CNYC will show two new faces for the year in the game with Fordham, those of Sam Detichman and sonny Sonny Hertzberg, the latter just up from the JVs.

Georgetown's eleven game winning streak since losing its seasons opener was stopped Wednesday night by Syracuse on the upstate court, 40-43. Traditionally tough at home, the Orange led with Kartuke's 19 and Kruse 15 to a pent in the Hoyas' turnover hopes.

The individual scoring records follow:

Individual Scoring In TUAA Race

LEAGUE A

	Gms.	Gts.	Fls.	Pts.
Stewart, Furriers	7	24	6	72
Spindell, Teachers	7	21	11	53
Nella, Dept. Stores	7	20	10	50
Office Workers	7	19	9	49
Krochowski, Dept. St. ore	3	16	13	45
Klein, Wholesale	8	30	4	44
Birch, Employers	17	4	38	38
Marcus, Dept. Stores	7	15	28	35
Marcus, Teachers	8	16	4	38
Birch, Dept. Stores	7	15	28	35
Seiden, Office Workers	8	14	4	32

LEAGUE B

	Gms.	Gts.	Fls.	Pts.
Shapiro, Photographers	8	38	6	72
Goldman, Fur Merch.	8	36	8	69
Williams, I.W.O.	8	26	8	69
Beaumont, Floor Boys	8	22	2	49
Bairin, Drug Clerks	8	20	1	41
Scott, Floor Boys	8	15	10	39
Duff, Fur Merch.	8	15	9	33
Duff, Drug Clerks	5	17	3	37
Poindexter, Transport	8	16	8	37
Shapiro, Photographers	8	15	2	37
Seiden, Transport	8	13	8	37

Stars Act in Unison Against Salary Cuts, Chicago Paper Reveals

All Contracts Bounce Back in Same Way to Ex-Hearst Scab, Now General Manager—Rookies Join Veterans—Called 'First General Salary Strike'

By Lester Rodney

Seventeen members of the Chicago Cubs are staging the first mass baseball player strike against salary cuts, an amazed article in Wednesday's Chicago "Times" reveals.

Unity!



BILL LEE



STAN HACK, THIRD BASEMAN



PHIL CAUARETTA



CHARLEY ROOT

"...there is more than mere coincidence in the wholesale 'holding out' of key members of the 1941 Cubs," the article by sports editor Marvin McCarthy says, "Is this a case of collective acting—an organized campaign among the dissatisfied players? Is baseball's first general salary strike in the process of being launched? IS BASEBALL UNIONISM, LONG DISCUSSED BUT NEVER CARRIED THROUGH, AT LAST UNDER WAY?"

The article goes on:

"DEFINITELY, THE ANSWER CAN BE GIVEN AS YES TO QUESTION NUMBER 2. Almost down the line, salary cuts were offered the members of last year's fifth place finishers—and right down the same line the reduced contracts were bounced back to the employer's office."

The "Times" story goes on to point out that the extraordinary mass silence of the players has the Cub officials panicky. Whereas the individual holdout usually sends letters, wires and drops in for conferences, the seventeen dissenters merely rejected and returned their contract and have done nothing else—yet—as the "Times" itself adds significantly.

The players, acting in unison, include regular stars Hank Lieber, Billy Herman, Charley Root, Zeke Bonura, Stan Hack, Glenn Russell, Augie Galan, Bill Lee, Clay Bryant, Bill Nicholson, Vern Olson, Jack Mooty and Phil Cauarella and rookies Lou Novikoff, Lou Stringer, Paul Erickson, Clyde McCullough.

The "Times" concludes by citing the fact that in their rejection of terms, the two star rookies from Los Angeles, Novikoff and Stringer, sent their contracts back jointly, with the joint rejection saying "...we think we are worth more money than they are offering."

Says the "Times" with shrewd consciousness, "When baseball players start talking in terms of 'we' instead of 'I,' it's a cinch they've put their heads together." And deduces that the two rookies are acting in concert with the other 15 Cubs.

GALLAGHER WAS SCAB

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Joe Di Maggio today revealed that he had sent back unsigned a contract calling for the same figure he got last year. "I expect a raise after leading the league in hitting two years in a row," the great outfield star said.

Asked if the reported \$30,000 salaries of Bob Feller and Buck Newsom had anything to do with his holdout, Di Mag said no. "They're entitled to as much as they can get and the more the better," he said.

Arnovich Saved By Bad Teeth

Morris Arnovich, newly purchased Giant outfielder, has been deferred by his local draft board in Superior, Wisconsin because of defective teeth, according to a telegram he sent to the New York Club.

His message read: "Draft board called me to meeting half hour ago and gave me the following: 'As a result of a ruling by medical advisory board No. 11 that Morris Arnovich is qualified only for limited military service on account of dental deficiencies, he held out on an individual basis was Babe Ruth, most famous individual in the history of the game. Even so great a star as Joe Di Maggio was bludgeoned into line by the Yankee front office threat of a blacklisting two years ago.'

There have been sporadic spontaneous groupings of two or three holdouts on one club in the past, but never any effective mass action, such as the present Cub holdout appears to be. Such a strike would be unbreakable. The owners obviously couldn't blacklist their entire ball club and operate as a big league outfit.

INDIAN EXAMPLE HELPED

The unprecedented action of the players of the Cleveland Indians last year in petitioning for the removal of ex-Manager Oscar Vitt undoubtedly has given considerable impetus to the idea of joint action by ball players for redress of grievances. Vittified by almost every sports page in the country for their democratic action, the Cleveland players stuck to their guns and won their demand. Now that the fight is won the sports writers are belatedly "discovering" that the players were 100 per cent justified in their action right along.

The mass holdout against paycuts by members of the Cubs is a good indication that ball players who come from the ordinary American people despite the "glamour" of their occupation, are beginning to learn that the only way to get what they deserve is to act together.